Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--When the above-described coolant is produced, a stainless steel is preferably used and especially, SUS304, SUS310S, SUS316 (JIS Standard) can be used. SUS304 (18Cr-8Ni-0.06C) exhibits excellent corrosion resistance as austenitic stainless steel. In addition, an expansion-suppressing means can be formed at the outer peripheral portion of the coolant. The expansion-suppressing means functions as a means to reliably keep a gap between the coolant and the housing (especially at the time of actuation of the inflator) when the coolant is disposed in the inflator. For example, the expansion-suppressing means can be realized by disposing a laminated wire-mesh layer or the like having different wire diameter, pressure loss or the like outside the coolant. In this case, the coolant has a double layer structure, and the outer layer prevents the coolant from expanding, due to a gas pressure at the time of actuation of the inflator, to close the gap between the coolant and the housing.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The coolant 7 is held between the diffuser shell 1 and the closure shell 2 by welding the both shells with each other. In the present embodiment, a short pass preventing means 51 which

covers the inner peripheral surface of the coolant 7 on the diffuser shell 1 side is interposed between a coolant 7 end surface and a ceiling inner surface 29 of the diffuser shell 1 so as to prevent the combustion gas from passing between the coolant 7 end surface and the ceiling inner surface 29 of the diffuser shell 1. The short pass preventing means 51 is integrally formed with a flame-repellent plate 50 for protecting the coolant from a flame of the transfer charge discharged from the flame-transferring hole. This flame-repellent plate 50 may be formed as a separate member from the short pass preventing means 51, or a perforated basket formed at the specified area with a plurality of through holes may be used instead of the flame-repellent plate 50. A gap 9 is secured outside the coolant 7 so that the combustion gas can pass through the entire surface of the coolant 7.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The coolant 107 disposed in the coolant accommodating chamber 130 is for purifying and/or cooling a combustion gas generated in the combustion chamber 122, and a coolant which is formed in the same manner as that of the Embodiment 1, with a small density-difference in the axial direction is used. The coolant 107 is cylindrical in shape, and an end thereof on the combustion chamber 122 side is supported by a coolant supporting

member 132, and the coolant 107 is disposed coaxially with the housing 103 and facing the inner peripheral surface of the housing 103. A gap 109 having a predetermined width and functioning as a gas passage is provided between the outer peripheral surface of the coolant 107 and an inner peripheral surface of the housing 103. In the present embodiment, the coolant supportingmember 132 is formed by providing peripheral walls on the inner periphery and the outer periphery of an annular portion 133 having substantially the same shape as an end of the coolant 107. The inner periphery of the coolant 107 is supported by a peripheral wall 134 of the inner peripheral side, and a peripheral wall 135 of the outer peripheral side is held by the inner peripheral surface of the housing 103.